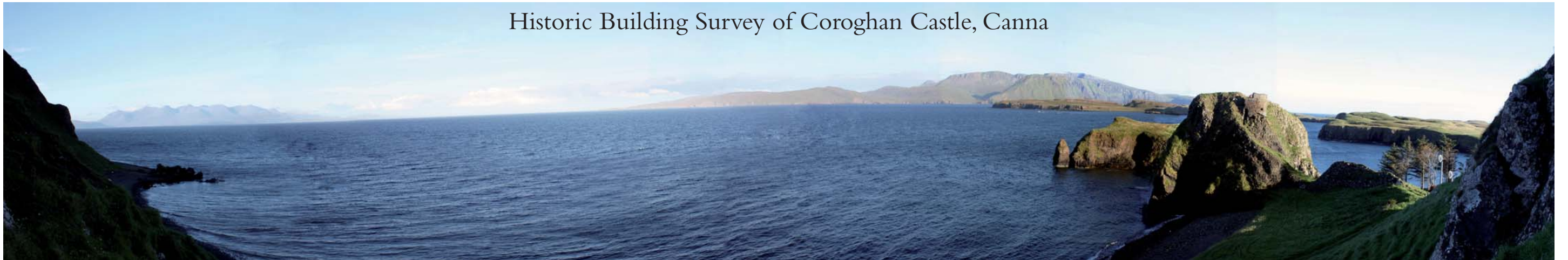


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## Historic Building Survey of Coroghan Castle, Canna



Magnar Dalland  
MSc MA MIFA

Project summary sheet

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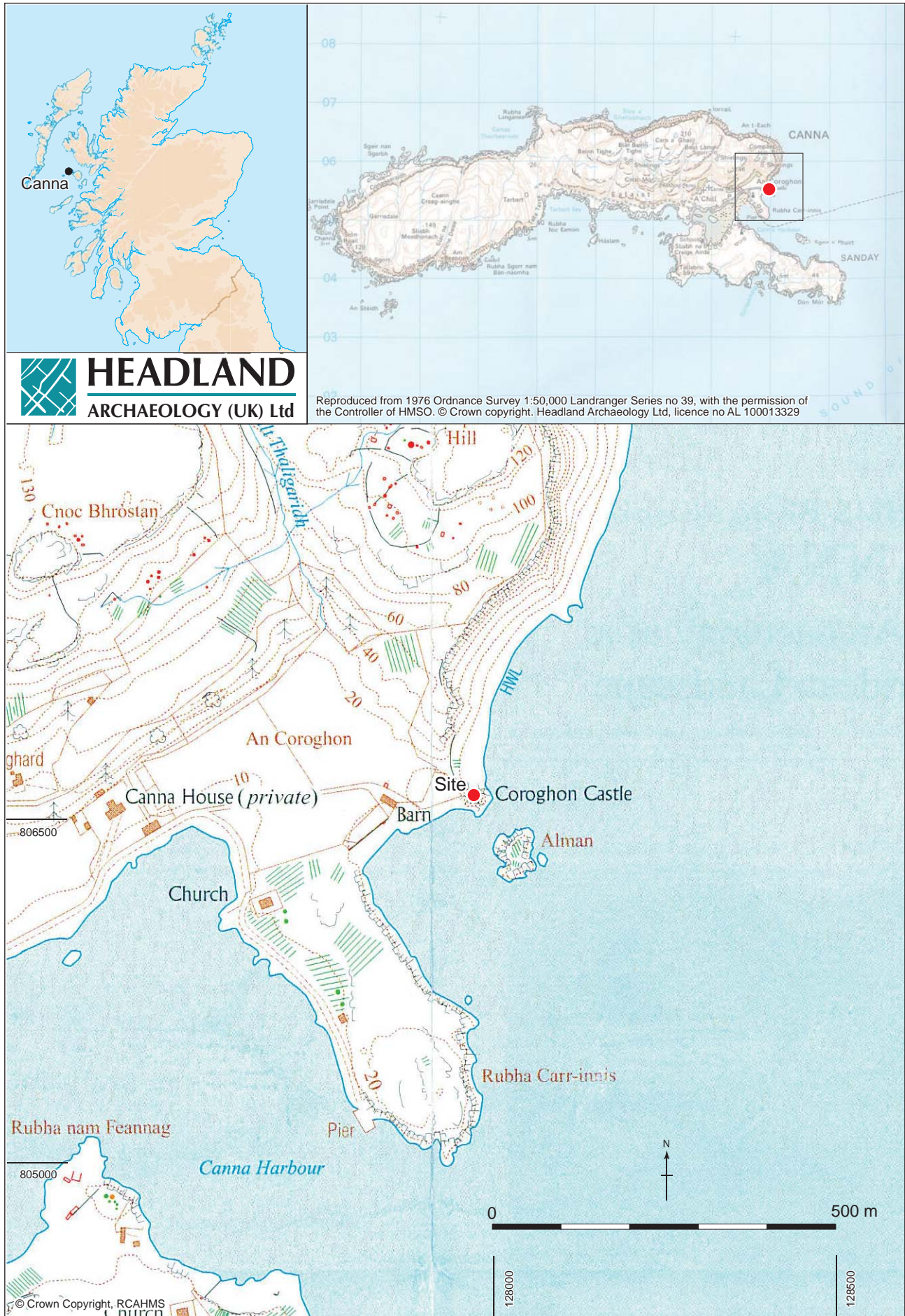
‘The Witches’ Home’ (Coroghan). Sketch by Dickey Doyle, 1875. Doyle visited Canna in 1875 on Viscount Sherbrooke’s yacht.

Signed off by: .....

Tim Holden BS MS, PhD FSA Scot MIFA, Project Manager

Date:.....





Illus 1  
Coroghan Castle, location plan

## Historic Building Survey of Coroghan Castle, Canna

by Magnar Dalland

*A Historic Building survey of the ruins of Coroghan Castle, Canna was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd from 12th to the 14th August 2008. The castle is owned by The National Trust for Scotland and is located at the E end of Canna, situated on the NW side of a stack some 25 m high that is otherwise surrounded by the sea.*

*The ruin is roofless and deteriorating. Large sections of the facing stones along the base of the outer walls are missing and a deep crack has opened up in one of the walls. The survey was carried out to provide a basis for the National Trust in the planning of consolidation work to stabilise the ruin, with structural advice being provided by Fairhurst, consulting, structural and civil engineers.*

*According to local tradition the building was a prison, used in the late seventeenth century by a jealous husband to confine his wife. However, the location and design of the building clearly indicate that it was built as a defensive structure that turned the stack into a well defended position.*

### INTRODUCTION

This document reports on a Historic Building survey of the ruins of Coroghan Castle, Canna carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd from 12th to the 14th August 2008. The castle is located at the east end of Canna, situated on the NW side of a stack some 25 m high that is otherwise surrounded by the sea (Illus 1). The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology in line with the Project Outline provided by Jill Harden and subsequent conversations.

The ruin is roofless; large sections of the facing stones along the base of the outer walls are missing and a deep crack has opened up in one of the walls, leaving the structure inherently unstable.

### OBJECTIVES

The objective of the work was to provide a measured and photographic record of the castle supplemented by feature descriptions and a basic written analysis. The survey is to be used in preparing a methodology for consolidation of the building, allowing the Trust or its agents to show Historic Scotland how the consolidation work will affect the present building.

### METHODS

#### Desk-based research

In accordance with the WSI and Project Outline no desk-based research was carried out as part of this project, as it is to be undertaken by John Harrison under separate contract.

#### Photographic survey

A full photographic survey of the building and details of interest were made using digital and colour slide SLRs. Each photograph has been individually numbered and copied onto a CD supplied with this report. Where possible, photos were

taken to enable the production of rectified images of both the internal and external elevations at a later date, if required.

However, due to the small size of the chambers some photos had to be taken at such an oblique angle that it was not possible to create a rectified image of the entire elevation. In those cases only the outline recorded through the REDM survey are shown in the figures. Fortunately the elevations affected did not contain any significant details.

#### Metric Survey

Metric survey was undertaken through a combination of REDM survey, hand survey, sketches and rectified photography.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The crag was mentioned as a 'refuge' in 1577-95, but with no reference to a building it is assumed that the structure is post-16th century (W G Collingwood 1906).

According to local tradition the building was a prison, used in the late seventeenth century by a jealous husband to confine his wife. Locally this tradition is associated with Donald MacDonald of Clanranald and his wife Marion MacLeod. Apart from this legend, very little is apparently known about the building.

### RESULTS

Although the structure is referred to as a castle, we have chosen to refer to it as a building or structure in the report due the uncertainty about its function and its diminutive size. The term castle normally triggers associations to far more impressive constructions.

The building is located on the side of a stack some 25 m high and with a flat sub-rectangular top 17 m long and 4 to 7 m wide. It is built across the only accessible route up to the summit on the NW side of the stack and overlooking the approach from the mainland (Illus 2).

The surviving portion of the building does not extend above





**Illus 2**  
Castle on side of stack seen from NW

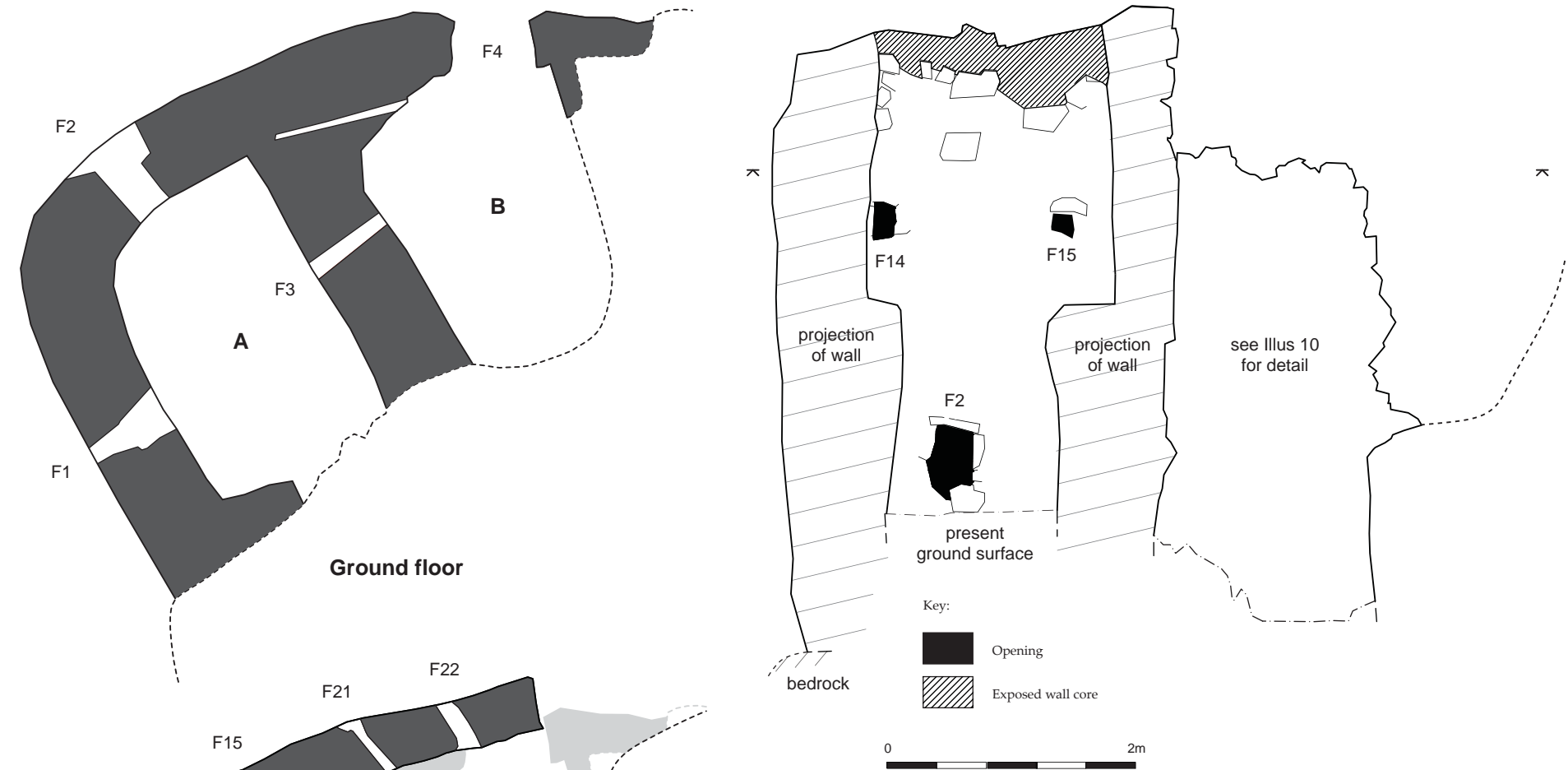
the top of the stack and measures 4.4 m by 5.5 m with a rounded external corner to the NW (Illus 3). Natural rock-faces have been incorporated into its structure to form the walls to the S and E. The walls are up to 6 m high and built from mortared random rubble. The outer and inner faces are faced by larger stones while the wall core comprises smaller rubble. The outer walls vary in thickness from 0.8 m at the NW corner down to 0.4 m above the entrance to the NE.

There are extensive scars at the base of the outer wall faces to the W and N where the outer facing stones have been lost, exposing the wall core. This is likely to be one of the reasons the building is becoming unstable.

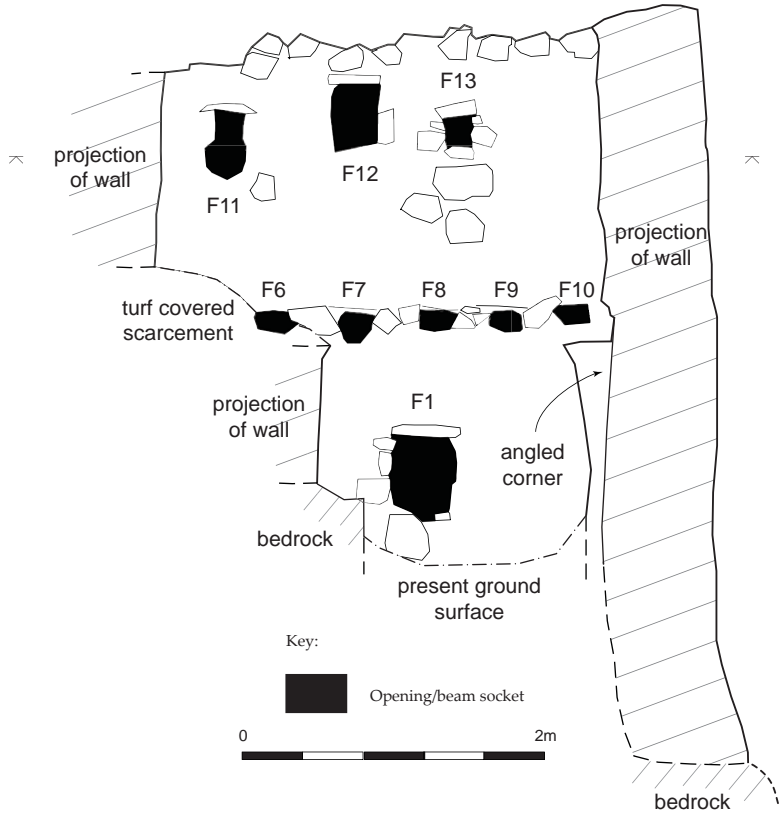
The building is L shaped with a larger W wing aligned N to S and a smaller E wing. The building appears to have been divided into at least four chambers (A-D), two on the ground level (A and B) and two others (C and D) above on first floor level.



**Illus 3**  
Castle on side of stack seen from SW



**Illus 4 & 5**  
Ground and first floor plan of building (left)  
Chamber A and C. Internal N elevation (above)



**Illus 6**  
Chamber A and C. Internal W elevation



**Chamber A (Illus 5, 6)**

Chamber A is located at ground floor level in the W part of the building. It is 2.4 m long by 1.5 – 1.6 m wide. The NW corner is rounded reflecting the form of the outer wall face, while the other three corners are roughly square. The masonry that makes up the rounded corner forms a small scarcement at the first floor level (Illus 7). The E half of the S wall comprises exposed bedrock; the remaining walls comprise mortared random rubble with remains of harl pointing still surviving in some areas.

At the time of the survey the chamber had a fairly level ground surface, partly covered in vegetation. No attempts were made to investigate its nature and it is likely that the present surface is made up of accumulating soil that may cover the original floor.

The chamber has no visible entrance and must have been accessed through a trapdoor in the floor of Chamber C above. There are five sockets in the W wall



**Illus 7**  
Internal S-facing elevation of the W wing Chamber A.

indicating the position of the floor joists of the chamber above. If the current surface represents the original floor level in the chamber it would only have been 1.45–1.55 m high.

There are three features in Chamber A (F01–F03):

*F01 (Illus 8)*

F01 is an opening located near the middle of the W wall. The opening is situated only 0.3 m above the current ground level. It measures 0.35 m wide by 0.46 m high at the inner wall-face and has a stone lintel. The rough sill of the opening is level, while the top of the opening is stepped down twice to reduce the height to some 0.27 m at the outer wall-face. The sides of the opening are also stepped in and angled reducing the width to 0.11 m on the outside. There are remains of harl pointing on the inside of the opening.

*F02 (Illus 9)*



**Illus 8**  
Opening F01 in the W wall of Chamber A



**Illus 9**  
Opening F02 in the N wall of Chamber A

F02 is an opening in the W half of the N wall overlooking the approach to the building. It is similar in size and position to F01, the feature being located close to the original floor level at only 0.25 m above the current ground level. The opening has an interior stone lintel and measures 0.28 – 0.33 m wide by 0.45 m high. The rough sill of the opening is largely level while the top is stepped down reducing the height to 0.35 m. The outer face of the wall has collapsed around the opening. There is harl pointing across the rough sill of the opening.

*F03*

F03 is a sub-square void in the E wall. It is located approximately half-way along the wall, and sits 1.2 m above the present ground level. The hole appears to be the socket of a square beam as there are wood imprints in the mortar on the inside of the hole. The beam may have protruded into the chamber about 0.35 m below the ceiling, possibly forming the support for a ladder leading down into the chamber through a trap door in the floor above. The hole continues through leading into beam sockets on the other side of the wall.

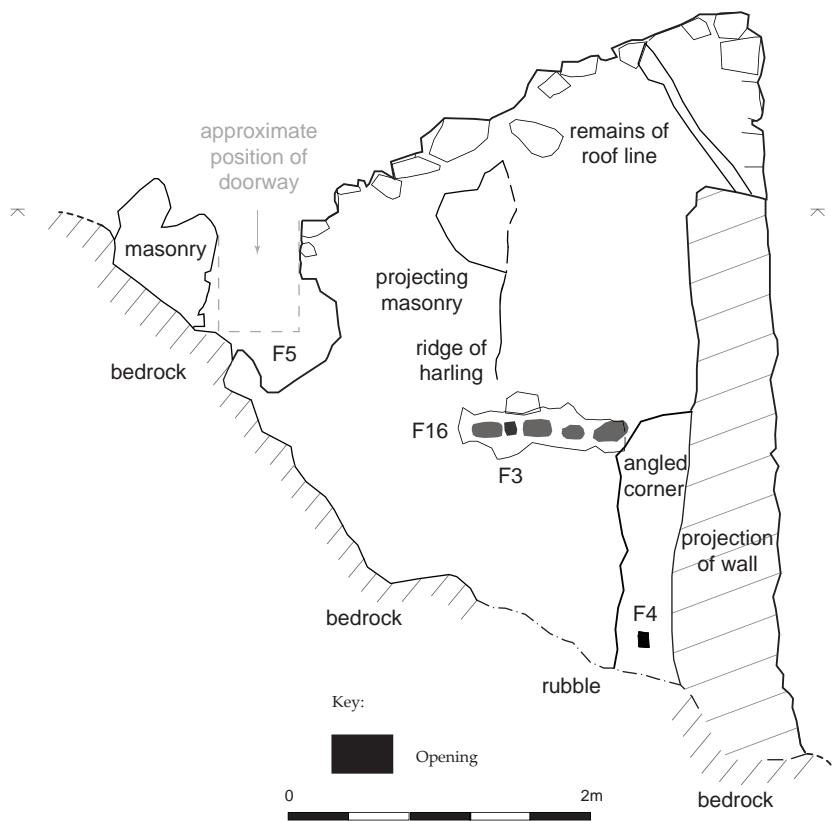
**Chamber B (Illus 10, 11)**

Chamber B is located at ground floor level in the E wing and contains the main entrance into the building. The chamber is defined by mortared stone walls to the N and W. Remains of harl pointing still cover most of the W wall. The NW corner is rounded, the curving masonry forming a scarcement in the corner at first floor level (Illus 12). The E side largely comprises bedrock with a small area in-filled with masonry next to the door to the N. There are no visible remains of the S wall at this level, but the rising level suggest that chamber was no more than 1.3 to 1.5 m wide and 1.7 m long. Due to the steeply rising ground the height of the chamber varies



**Illus 10**  
Chamber B, D. Internal N elevation





**Illus 11, 12, 13 & 14**  
Chamber B and D. Internal W elevation (top left)  
Internal S-facing elevation of the E wing (bottom left)  
Masonry to N of door F04 (above)  
Door-opening F04 seen from the S (below)



from 2.4 m at the entrance down to 1.4 m to 1.6 m under the S end of the floor of the chamber above.

The chamber is partly filled with rubble including a fairly large block of collapsed masonry located just inside the main entrance

The only feature in this chamber is the main doorway in the N wall (F04):

*F04 (Illus 13)*

The doorway into the building is 0.7 m wide and 1.85 m high with two stone steps leading up to the door from the outside. The lintel comprises two wooden beams. The outer beam is 1.1 m long, 0.19 m wide and 0.12 m thick. There is a 0.12 m wide and 0.04 m deep slot in the upper part of the beam indicating that the timber is re-used from some other wooden structure.

The inner lintel appears also to be re-used timber as its W end has been worked. It is 1.44 m long, 0.18 m wide and 0.12 m thick. There is a 0.07 m gap between the outer an inner lintel. A 0.06 m deep and 0.22 m wide slot is cut into the inner beam above the middle of the doorway forming a rectangular hole 0.22 m by 0.13 m up against the outer beam. A rectangular slot in the inner wall face above the doorway corresponds with the hole in the lintel below (Illus 14). A 1.1 m deep bar-hole is located on the W side of the doorway.



**Illus 15**  
Vertical slot in wall with corresponding slot in wooden lintels above door opening.

### Chamber C (Illus 5, 6)

Chamber C is situated above Chamber A in the W part of the building. It is 3.1 m long by 2.0 m wide. All walls are built of mortared stone still partly covered by harl pointing. The walls of the chamber survive up to a maximum height of 2.0 m, but there seem to be no surviving parts of the original wall head. The doorway (F05) into the chamber is located in the E wall at the SE corner.

At the NW corner of the chamber, there is a narrow scarcement at floor level formed by the creation of a more angled internal corner in Chamber C compared with the more rounded corner in the chamber below. Traces of this scarcement continue all along the W wall level with the top of the floor joist slots. There is also a 0.7 m to 0.9 m wide scarcement at floor level that runs along the S wall of the chamber. The scarcements to the E and S were covered in vegetation. It was therefore not possible to see any details in their surfaces, but it seems clear that the scarcement along the E wall is formed by the reduction of the wall thickness. The scarcement to the S appears to





**Illus 16**  
Five slots in the W wall for the floor joists of Chamber C

be largely formed by a cut into bedrock.

The floor level of the chamber is defined by the broad scarcements and five sockets (F06 – F10) for the floor joists in the W wall. The sockets indicate that the joists were

spaced out at around 0.5 m centre to centre (Illus 15).

There are a further five features in the chamber comprising three openings in the W wall (F11 – F13) and two openings towards the N (F14 – F15).



**Illus 17 (left)**  
Door F05 at the SE corner of Chamber C

*F05 (Illus 16)*

The door opening leading into Chamber C is situated at the SE corner in the E wall. It is 0.55 m wide and survives up to a height of 0.8 m. An 0.11 m wide and up to 0.10 m deep vertical slot at the E end of the S wall indicates the position of the S door cheek. The slot is D-shaped in cross section reflecting the cross section of the door post. Only a small part of the other side of the door opening survives, but also it shows traces of the door cheek.

*F06*

F06 is a rectangular socket 0.21 m wide by 0.15 m high. It is located towards the SW corner and is on the same level as the front edge of the scarcement along the S wall. It is one of five sockets that used to hold the floor joists in Chamber C. The socket is lined with mortar that forms a cast of the joist. Today the socket is visible externally as the outer wall-face has fallen away at this point.

*F07*

F07 is an oval socket 0.18 m wide by 0.16 m high to the N of F06. The shape of the socket indicates that it held a sub-oval joist with a flat upper surface. As with F06 to the S the socket continues through the wall, but is likely to originally have been sealed off on the outside.

*F08*

F08 is a rectangular socket 0.20 m wide by 0.13 m high to the N of F07. The form of the socket indicates that it held a rectangular joist. The socket continues through to the outer wall face, but a lip of mortar deep inside the hole indicates the original depth of the socket that was originally sealed off on the outside.

*F09*

F09 is a D-shaped socket 0.19 m wide by 0.13 m high to the N of F08. As with the three sockets to the S, the shape of the floor joist is preserved in the mortar lining the socket. The socket is 0.27 m deep.

*F10*

F10 is a sub-rectangular socket 0.23 m wide by 0.12 m high. It is located 0.23 m to the N of F09 and 0.2 m to the S of the NW corner. The shape of the socket indicates that it held a rectangular floor joist that extended 0.18 m into the wall.

*F11 (Illus 17)*

F11 is a sub-rectangular opening located in the S half of the W wall. At the inner wall-face it is 0.44 m high by 0.16 m wide capped by a stone lintel. The base of the opening is level and is 0.9 m above the floor while the top of the opening is stepped down twice to reduce the height to 0.26 m at the outer wall-face. The sides of the opening are slanted inwards reducing the width to 0.16 m at the outside.

*F12 (Illus 17)*

F12 is a rectangular opening located near the middle of the W wall to the N of F11. It is 0.40 m high by 0.26 to 0.31 m wide with a stone lintel. The opening is placed 0.2 m higher in the wall than F11 to the S with the base of the opening at 1.1 m above the floor level. The top and base of the opening are roughly level, while its sides are splayed reducing the width to 0.18 m on the outside.

*F13 (Illus 17)*

F13 is a small rectangular opening located in the N half of the W wall 0.46 m to the N of F12. It measures 0.16 m wide by 0.20 m high and has a small stone lintel and a similar sill. The sill is at the same height as F12 to the S at 1.1 m above the floor level. The opening slants down at a 30 degree angle towards the outer wall face. As a result the lintel on the outside lies 0.15 m below the sill on the inside.

*F14 (Illus 18)*

F14 is a rectangular opening located in the N wall at the NW corner of the chamber. It is 0.24 m high by 0.17 m wide with a stone lintel. The opening is aligned towards the NW and at right angles to the rounded corner. The base of the opening is 0.54 m above the floor level on the inside but slopes downwards towards the outer wall at an angle of 16 degrees where it appears as a triangular opening 0.11 m high by 0.15 m wide.

*F15 (Illus 18)*

F15 is a rectangular opening located in the N wall near the NE corner of the chamber. It is 0.24 m high by 0.17 m wide with a stone lintel. The base of the opening is at the same level as F14 to the W but in contrast to F14 it slopes upwards towards the outer wall-face at an angle of 15 degrees.

### Chamber D (Illus 10, 11)

Chamber D is situated above Chamber B in the E part of the building. The E wall of the chamber is missing and the only possible indication of the S wall is a small lump of projecting masonry in the W wall possibly the remains of a corbel (Illus 19). A slight vertical ridge extending 0.7 m down from the protruding masonry is in line with its N side, but there are no traces of a corresponding ridge at its other side. The lack of any remains of the proposed wall at the lower level seems to indicate that the protruding





**Illus 18**  
Openings F11-13 in the W wall of Chamber C

masonry is remains of a corbel used to support the roof, and that the entire S wall may have been built out of wood. Assuming that the E wall of Chamber D was roughly in line with the E wall of the chamber below, Chamber D was some 1.6 m long E to W and 1.2 m wide.

As in the W part of the building, the NW corner of the upper chamber is less rounded than the chamber below forming a small scarcement in the corner. The scarcement continues around the inside of the N wall, only truncated by the slot in the masonry above the door (see F04).

The floor level of the chamber is indicated by a slot (F16) in the W wall that contains the imprints of the cross-sections of four floor joists (F17-20) that were deeply imbedded into the wall. The top of the joists were level with the scarcement in the NW corner of the chamber.. The floor level of Chamber D is 0.3 m below that of Chamber C.

The two surviving walls of the chamber to the N and W are 1.5 m and 2.4 m high respectively. The N wall survives up to its full height at its W end where it meets the traces of the pitched roof-line of Chamber D visible on the outside of the E wall of Chamber C (Illus 20). The roof-line has a downward pitch of 55 degrees towards the N.

There are two openings in the N wall of the chamber (F21 – F22) overlooking the



**Illus 19**  
Openings F14-15 in the N wall of Chamber C



**Illus 20**  
NW corner of Chamber D

approach to the building from the N side.

There were no surviving remains of any steps or doorway leading into the chamber, but the only possible location of an access into this chamber seems to be in the proposed timber S wall.

### Features in Chamber D:

*F16 (Illus 21)*

F16 is a 1.12 m long, 0.2 m high and 0.6 m to 0.9 m deep slot in the W wall. The slot was formed by the insertion of four wooden beams close to each other into the wall. The beams were so close that the gaps between them were filled with mortar as the wall was built up and over the joists, leaving behind imprints of their shape and dimensions. The slot also contains the imprint of a fifth beam (F03) that continued straight through the wall into Chamber A. It is possible that this beam also was part of the floor support in Chamber D

*F17 (Illus 21)*

F17 is the imprint of a rectangular wooden beam, 0.30 m wide by 0.14 m high at the S end of the long beam slot. The socket extends 0.60 m into the wall. The projected imprint of beam F03 lies immediately to the N of F17. There is no mortar surviving between the two slots suggesting that the two beams were placed next to each other.

*F18 (Illus 21)*

F18 is the imprint of a rectangular wooden beam, 0.22 m wide by 0.16 m high to the N of F03. The socket extends 0.70 m into the wall. A 0.05 m wide wall of mortar separates the slot from F03 to the S.

*F19 (Illus 21)*

F19 is the imprint of a D-shaped wooden beam to the N of F18 that is 0.17 m wide by 0.16 m high and extends 0.77 m into the wall. A 0.08 m wide wall of mortar separates the slot from F18 to the S.



**Illus 21**  
Traces of the pitched roof-line of Chamber D visible on the outer E wall of Chamber C

*F20 (Illus 21)*

F20 is the imprint of a D-shaped wooden beam at the N end of the long beam slot. It is 0.19 m wide by 0.16 m high and extends 0.90 m into the wall. A 0.03 m wide wall of mortar separates the slot from F19 to the S.

*F21 (Illus 22)*

F21 is a square opening in the W half of the N wall. It measures 0.17 m by 0.17 m and is located near NW corner and only 0.35 m above the floor of the chamber. The opening slopes downwards towards the outer wall face at a 15 degree angle.

*F22 (Illus 22)*

F22 is a rectangular opening in the W half of the N wall. It is 0.16 m wide by 0.24 m high and is located to the E of F21 some 0.80 m above the floor of the chamber.

### DISCUSSION

Although large portions of the building are still extant, its original layout and function are difficult to resolve as it is a fairly unique structure in an unusual location. However, its layout and setting can provide some clues to its function.

Local tradition suggests that the structure was built as a prison, and although it may have functioned as a prison in the past, there are several features and aspects of this building that indicate that this may not have been its original function.

The building has been constructed in a spectacular location on the very steep sides of a small stack. The erection of a stone structure on near vertical slopes must have created large problems during the construction phase even by today's standards. Considering the difficulties creating stable foundations on such a steep slope it is remarkable that the structure has survived up to the present.

There are two hollows on the top of the stack. These may be the remains of small





**Illus 22**

Slot F16, with imprints of floor joists F03, F17-20 in the W wall of Chamber D

stone quarries used to provide some or all of the stone used for the construction of the building. To have such a close source of building material would have been an advantage given the difficulties caused by the precarious location of the site.

The hollows are most likely to be quarries and not remains of buildings associated with the ‘Castle’ as the features comprise cuts into bedrock with no trace of any associated wall remains.

The erection of this fairly small building effectively sealed off the only access to the top of the stack. This seems to be the reason why it was decided to build it on the side of the stack rather than on the top. By placing the building at this location the stack was turned into a well defended position.

There are a total of nine openings in the building, excluding the two doorways. These would all have let light into the chambers, but several have been constructed in a way that indicates that they were built also to serve other functions. Three of the openings (F13, 14 and 21) were built at a slant down through the wall that provided an improved viewing angle of the approach to the building. A further three openings (F1, 2 and 11) had a top that sloped downwards through the wall that also improved the viewing angle.

Four of the openings (F1, 2, 11 and 12) had a much smaller aperture on the outside which may suggest that they were built also to function as gun loops. F1 and F2 were located some 0.3 m above the floor suitable for a lying down shooting position, the other two that were located 0.9 m and 1.1 m above the floor indicate a kneeling or crouched shooting position.

Opening F15 is different from all the others as it slopes upwards through the wall. This renders it fairly useless for observation or firing. One reason for its incline might be that it served as a primitive chimney. There were no traces of any fireplaces in the chamber, but this could have been heated using a brazier situated up against the wall below the opening letting the smoke out. However there was no trace of soot on the wall or inside the opening to support this suggestion.

The layout of the building appears to have been L-shaped. The W wing is aligned NS and measures some 3 m by 5 m externally. The wing contains two floors, Chamber A at ground level probably accessed through a trap door, and the larger Chamber C at first floor level accessed through a door at the SE corner. The door threshold lies some 0.4 to 0.8 m above the sloping ground to the E. There were no indication of any stone steps leading up to the door that would probably been accessed by wooden steps or a small ladder.

Imprints of the five wooden floor joists are still clearly visible in the W wall. The two chambers are fairly small measuring 3.7 m<sup>2</sup> and 6.2 m<sup>2</sup> respectively. None of the walls in the W wing are preserved up to their original wall head, but it seems likely that the surviving remains are close to their original height. Since the wall heads are not surviving it is not clear how the roof was pitched.

The E wing is smaller, aligned E-W and measures some 3 m by 2.5 m externally. This part of the building is less well preserved. Given its poor preservation, there are still several uncertainties concerning how the E wing was laid out and functioned.

The N wall is fully integrated with that of the W wing but curves slightly round towards the SE hugging the side of the stack. The E wall of the wing has collapsed leaving a jagged scar at the E end of the N wall. Very little of the S wall of the wing is preserved which may indicate that it was made of wood.

The E wing contained the entrance into the building. There were no traces of any doorframe or hinges in the masonry at the opening suggesting that the opening had contained a door. It is possible that a door frame was attached to the masonry using pegs hammered into gaps in the masonry, but here were no clear indications of this and it would not provide a very secure fixing of the door to its opening. However, there was a slot in the inner wall face above the door extending down to a corresponding slot in the wooden lintels above the door suggesting that the opening and a possible door was blocked by lowering a thick wooden beam from above. A deep slot in the masonry on the W side of the door may have held a second wooden beam that would have secured this beam horizontally.

The E wing appears to have contained two compartments, Chamber B at the entrance at ground level with Chamber D above. There were no visible traces of the south wall of Chamber B. The faint traces of the S wall seen in the wall harl pointing of the chamber above stops on top of the S floor joist, left no trace in the harl pointing of the W wall below. The S wall of this chamber was no more than 1.5 m wide. The access to the rest of the building must have been through this wall. Assuming a door was situated in the middle of this wall, it would occupy approximately half of the wall width leaving less than 0.4 m of walling on either side. It is possible that this side of the chamber was left open, leaving a gap some 1.5 m wide by 1.45 m high at the S end of the chamber. Due to the steeply sloping ground level, the height of the chamber decreases from 2.4 m at the entrance down to a clearing of 1.45 m below the floor joist at the S end of the chamber above.

Chamber D was situated on the first floor in the E wing. It measured some 1.2 by 1.6 m, less than 2 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The floor of the chamber appears to have been made from four, possibly five floor joists set next to each other. The W ends of the joists were deeply embedded into the E wall of the W wing which could indicate that they were cantilevered with little or no support in the opposite wall. The north wall of the chamber survives to its original height at the NW corner as indicated by the traces of the pitched roof-line in the adjacent wall.

The protruding masonry in the W wall could possibly be the remains of a corbel that would have supported a small roof above the chamber. Assuming the pitch of the

S side of the roof was the same as the N side the ridge of the roof would have been roughly level with the top of the highest surviving part of the W wing.

The intermittent vertical ridge in the W wall in line with the N side of the presumed corbel might reflect the position of a light wooden S wall resting on floor joist F17 at the S end of the beam slot F16.

The size of the chamber seems to suggest that it was meant to function as a fighting platform possibly accessed by a ladder from the S. The two holes in the N wall may have been gun loops for defending the steep path leading up to the entrance. If by any chance the attackers made it through the entrance they would then been facing the choice of either scramble backwards up a steep slope to face the defenders on the platform above or to emerge from underneath the platform with their back to the defenders while being attacked from above and behind.

## CONCLUSIONS

The location and design of the building clearly indicate that it was built as a defensive structure. A small building placed in a strategic location turned the stack into a very defensible position. It was located in a relatively sheltered position on the side of the stack with only the roof of the west wing protruding above its top.



**Illus 23**

Openings F21 and F22 in the N wall of Chamber D



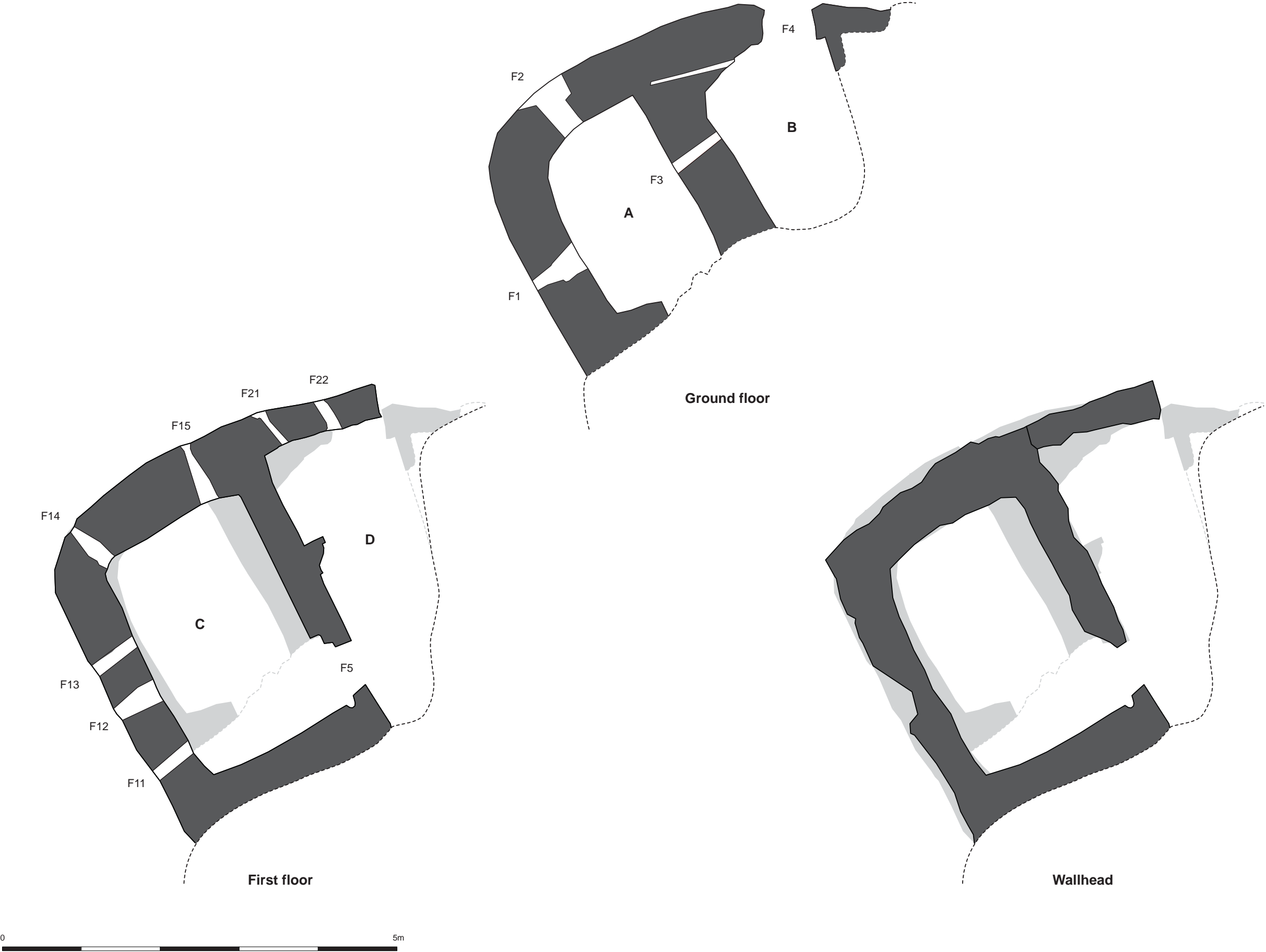
APPENDIX 1; PHOTO REGISTER






Pic no	File name prefix (jpg)	Slide	From	Details
1	CORO08-Pic01-		SE	Coroghan Castle.The surrounding landscape seen from the sea.
2	CORO08-Pic02-	1	SW	Castle on side of stack seen from SW
3	CORO08-Pic03-		W	Castle on side of stack seen from W
4	CORO08-Pic04-		NW	Castle on side of stack seen from NW
5	CORO08-Pic05-	2	N	Castle on side of stack seen from N
6	CORO08-Pic06-	1	W	External W-facing elevation
7	CORO08-Pic07-		W	External W-facing elevation, zoomed out
8	CORO08-Pic08-		NW	Path leading up to the entrance
9	CORO08-Pic09-		NW	NW corner and external W-facing elevation
10	CORO08-Pic10-		NW	NW corner and external N-facing elevation
11	CORO08-Pic11-		NW	Castle seen from the NW
12	CORO08-Pic12-		NW	Castle seen from the NW, zoomed out
13	CORO08-Pic13-	4	N	External W-facing elevation
14	CORO08-Pic14-		N	External W-facing elevation
15	CORO08-Pic15-	1	SE	External E-facing elevation of the W wing
16	CORO08-Pic16-		SE	External E-facing elevation of the W wing, lower part
17	CORO08-Pic17-	1	SE	Internal S-facing elevation of the E wing
18	CORO08-Pic18-		S	Internal NW corner of the E wing
19	CORO08-Pic19-		S	Door-opening F04 seen from the S
20	CORO08-Pic20-		SE	W side of door opening F04 with slot for horizontal bar
21	CORO08-Pic21-	1	S	Vertical slot in wall with corresponding slot in wooden lintels above the door opening F04
22	CORO08-Pic22-	1	S	Internal E wall face in Chamber B next to door opening
23	CORO08-Pic23-		SE	Internal NE comer of Chamber D
24	CORO08-Pic24-		SE	Internal W wall in Chamber D
25	CORO08-Pic25-		S	Internal N wall in Chamber D
26	CORO08-Pic26-	1	E	Chamber D. Slot F16, with imprints of floor joists F03, F17-20
27	CORO08-Pic27-	1	S	Chamber D. Openings F21 and F22 in the N wall. Gun loops?
28	CORO08-Pic28-	1	S	Internal S-facing elevation of the W wing
29	CORO08-Pic29-		S	W wing of the building seen from the S
30	CORO08-Pic30-		S	Internal ledge along the E side of the W wing
31	CORO08-Pic31-		S	Internal ledge along the W side of the W wing
32	CORO08-Pic32-		E	Chamber A. W wall of with opening F01 near the base and the five slots F 06 – F10 for the floor joists of Chamber C above
33	CORO08-Pic33-		S	Chamber A. N wall with opening F02 near the base
34	CORO08-Pic34-		SW	Chamber A. N part of the E wall with opening F03 near the top
35	CORO08-Pic35-		SW	Chamber A. S part of the E wall
36	CORO08-Pic36-	1		Chamber A. E wall with opening F03 near the top. Opening F02 in N wall to the left.
37	CORO08-Pic37-	1	N	Chamber A. S wall
38	CORO08-Pic38-		S	Chamber A. Upper part of N wall with ledges to the E and W
39	CORO08-Pic39-	1	E	Chamber A. Detail of opening F01 in the W wall
40	CORO08-Pic40-	1	S	Chamber A. Detail of opening F02 in the N wall

Pic no	File name prefix (jpg)	Slide	From	Details
41	CORO08-Pic41-	1	W	Chamber A. Detail of opening F03 in the E wall
42	CORO08-Pic42-	1	E	Chamber C. Openings F11-13 in the W wall.
43	CORO08-Pic43-	1	E	Chamber C. Openings F11-13 and floor sockets F7-10 in the W wall.
44	CORO08-Pic44-	1	SE	Chamber C. Openings F12-14 and floor sockets F7-10 in the W wall.
45	CORO08-Pic45-		E	Chamber C. Openings F11-14 in the W wall
46	CORO08-Pic46-		E	Chamber C. Floor sockets F6-8 in the W wall.
47	CORO08-Pic47-		SE	Chamber C. Opening F14 in the NW corner
48	CORO08-Pic48-		S	Chamber C. Opening F15 in the N wall
49	CORO08-Pic49-	1	SW	Chamber C. E wall
50	CORO08-Pic50-		SW	Chamber C. Upper part of E wall
51	CORO08-Pic51-		SW	Chamber C. Lower part of E wall
52	CORO08-Pic52-		SW	Chamber C. Lower part of E wall with N side of door F05
53	CORO08-Pic53-		E	Chamber C. Door F05 leading into SE corner of Chamber
54	CORO08-Pic54-		NW	Chamber C. E end of S wall with S side of door F05
55	CORO08-Pic55-	1	N	Chamber C. S wall
56	CORO08-Pic56-		N	Chamber C. Upper middle section of S wall
57	CORO08-Pic57-		N	Chamber C. Upper W part of S wall
58	CORO08-Pic58-		N	Chamber C. Lower middle section of S wall
59	CORO08-Pic59-		N	Chamber C. Lower W part of S wall
60	CORO08-Pic60-		S	Chamber C. Openings F14 and F15 in the N wall
61	CORO08-Pic61-	1	E	Chamber C. Detail of floor socket F06 in the W wall.
62	CORO08-Pic62-	1	E	Chamber C. Detail of floor socket F07 in the W wall.
63	CORO08-Pic63-	1	E	Chamber C. Detail of floor socket F08 in the W wall.
64	CORO08-Pic64-	1	E	Chamber C. Detail of floor socket F09 in the W wall.
65	CORO08-Pic65-	1	E	Chamber C. Detail of floor socket F10 in the W wall.
66	CORO08-Pic66-	1	S	Chamber C. Detail of opening F14 at the NW corner
67	CORO08-Pic66-	1	S	Chamber C. Detail of opening F15 in the N wall

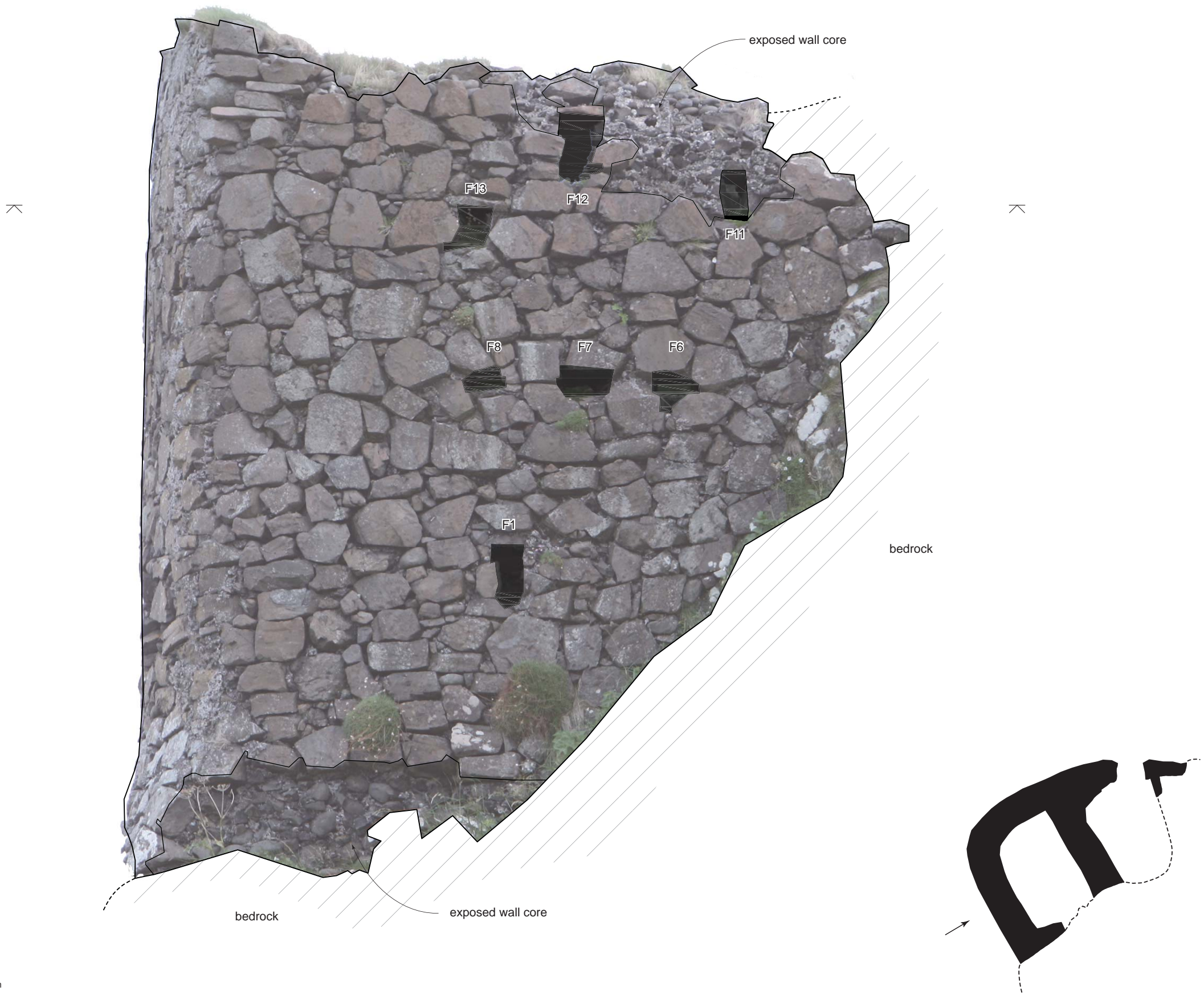



APPENDIX 2; ILLUSTRATIONS



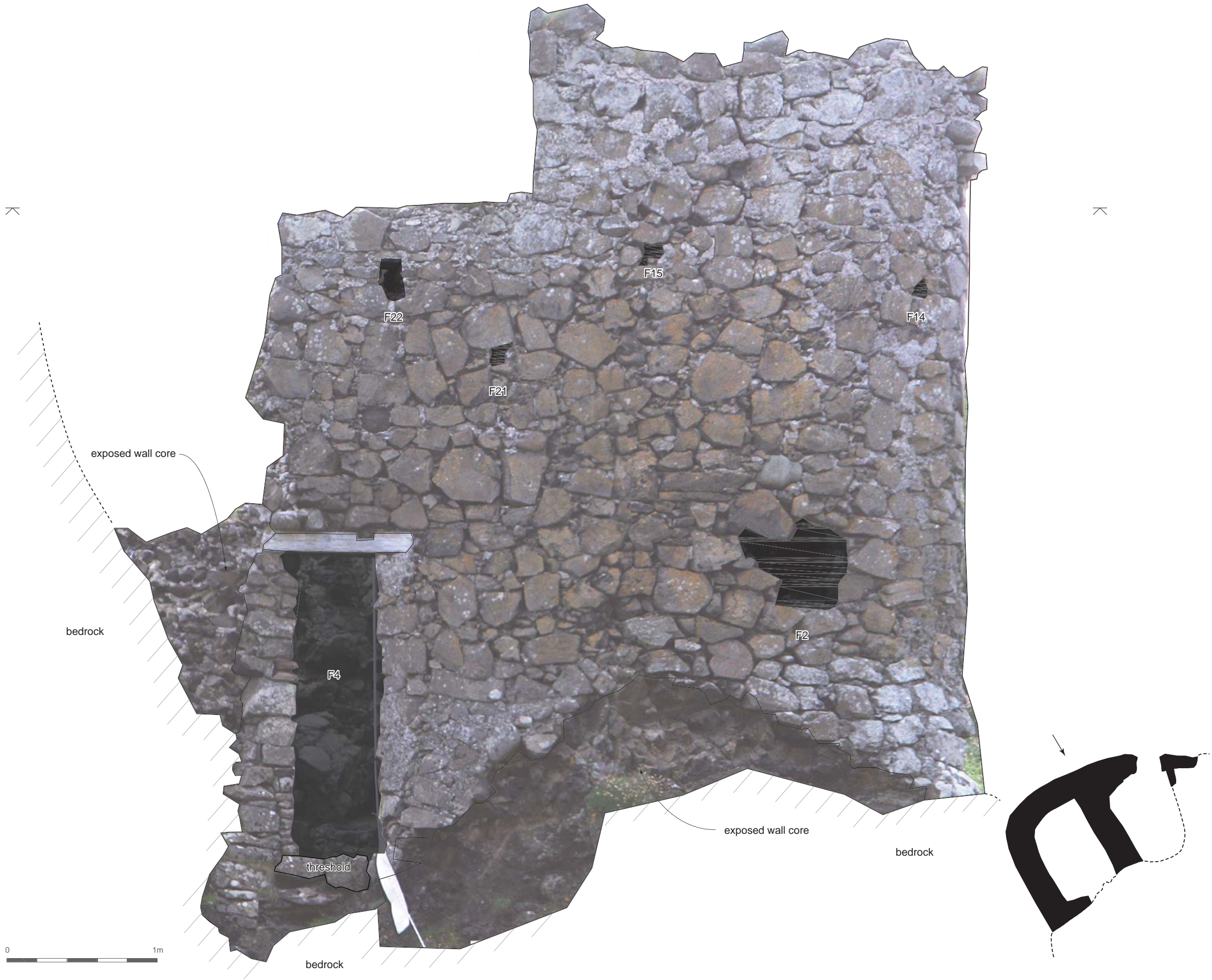
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	
Title: <b>Coroghan Castle, Canna</b>	
Plans	
Key:	
	Masonry
	Lower levels
	Indicative edge of bedrock
	
Project code: CORO08	Scale: 1:50 @ A3
Surveyed by: MD, JvW	Surveyed date: 14/08/2008
Drawn by: JvW	Drawn date: 29/09/2008
 <b>HEADLAND</b> ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd	
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office@headlandarchaeology.com www.headlandarchaeology.com	





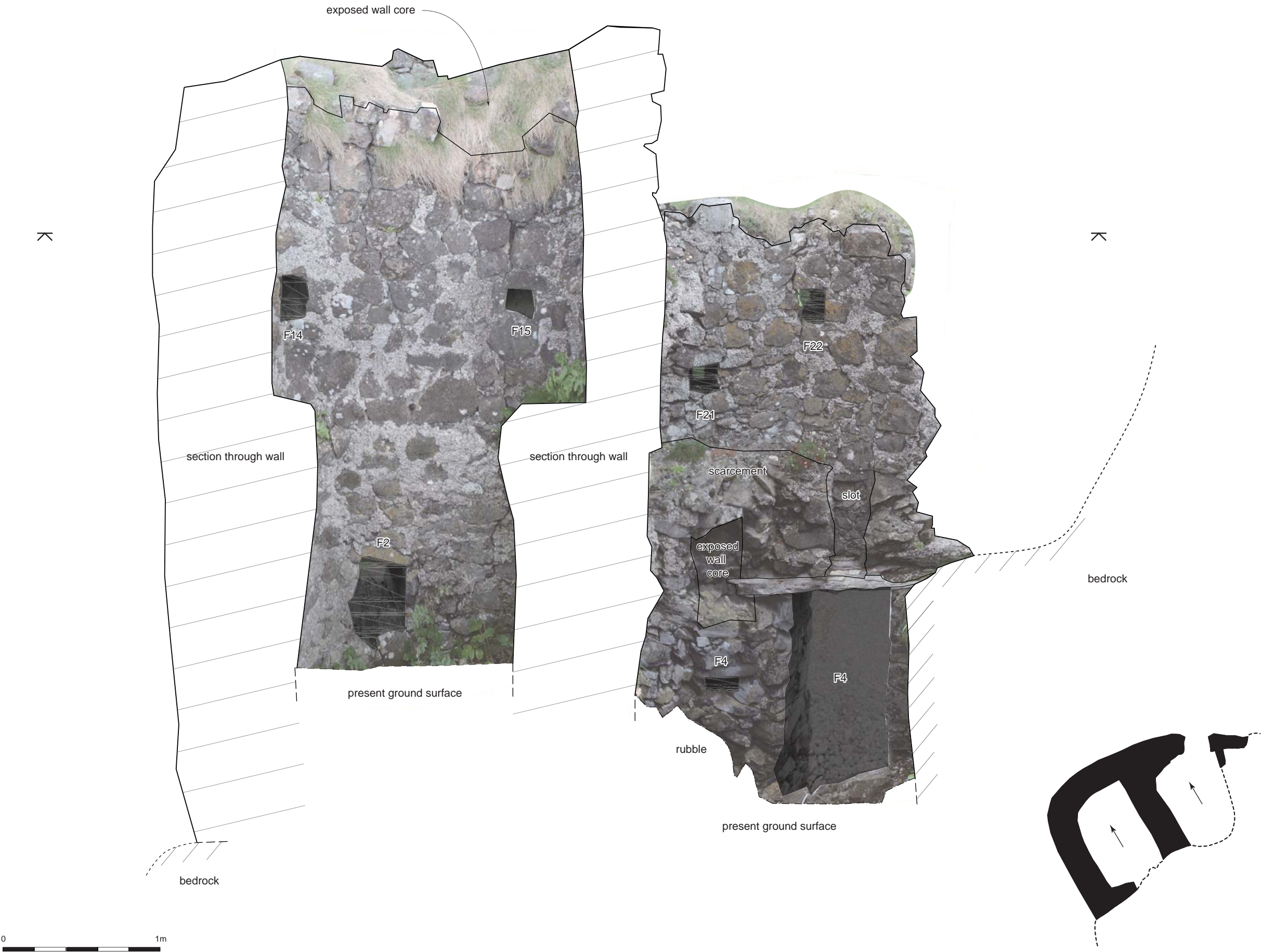
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	
Title: <b>Coroghon Castle, Canna</b>	
Rectified image of SW facing elevation	
Key: <div><div>Opening</div><div>Edge of masonry/features</div><div>Indicative edge of bedrock</div><div>Bedrock</div></div>	
Project code: CORO08	Scale: 1:25 @ A3
Surveyed by: MD, JvW	Surveyed date: 14/08/2008
Drawn by: JvW	Drawn date: 29/09/2008
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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	
Title: <b>Coroghon Castle, Canna</b>  <b>Rectified image of NW facing elevation</b>	
Key: <div><div></div> Opening</div> <div><div></div> Edge of masonry/features</div> <div><div></div> Indicative edge of bedrock</div> <div><div></div> Bedrock</div>	
Project code: CORO08	Scale: 1:25 @ A3
Surveyed by: MD, JvW	Surveyed date: 14/08/2008
Drawn by: JvW	Drawn date: 29/09/2008
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HISTORIC BUILDING  
RECORDING

Title:  
**Coroghon Castle, Canna**  
  
**Rectified image of  
SE facing internal elevation**

Key:  

Opening

Edge of masonry/  
features

Indicative edge of bedrock

Bedrock

Section through wall

Projected line of wall

Project code: CORO08	Scale: 1:25 @ A3
Surveyed by: MD, JvW	Surveyed date: 14/08/2008
Drawn by: JvW	Drawn date: 29/09/2008

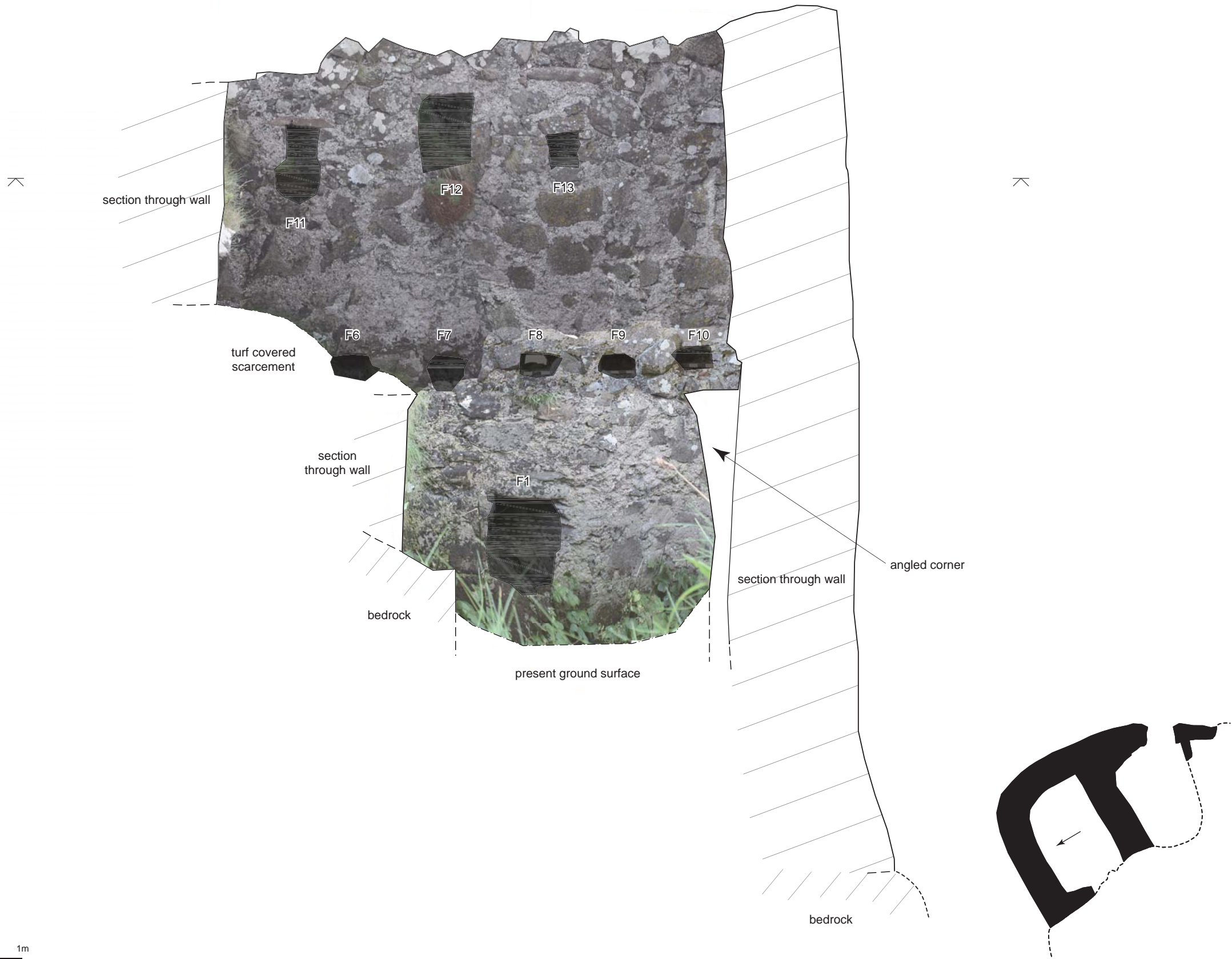
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fax 0131 467 7706

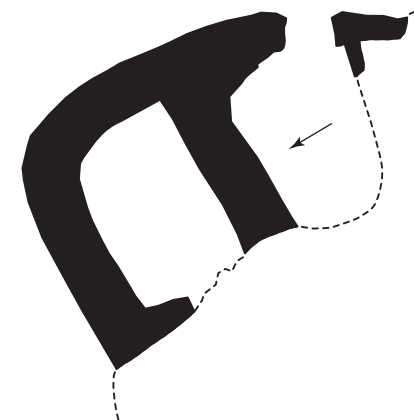
office@headlandarchaeology.com  
www.headlandarchaeology.com












HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	
Title: <b>Coroghan Castle, Canna</b> <b>Rectified image of Chambers A and C NE facing internal elevation</b>	
Key: <div><div></div> Opening</div> <div><div></div> Edge of masonry/features</div> <div><div></div> Indicative edge of bedrock</div> <div><div></div> Bedrock</div> <div><div></div> Present ground surface</div> <div><div></div> Section through wall</div> <div><div></div> Projected line of wall</div>	
Project code: CORO08	Scale: 1:25 @ A3
Surveyed by: MD, JvW	Surveyed date: 14/08/2008
Drawn by: JvW	Drawn date: 29/09/2008
<div><div></div><b>HEADLAND</b> ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd</div> <div>13 Jane street Edinburgh EH6 5HE</div> <div>phone 0131 467 7705 fax 0131 467 7706</div> <div>office@headlandarchaeology.com www.headlandarchaeology.com</div>	





HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	
Title:	
<b>Coroghon Castle, Canna</b>	
<b>Rectified image of Chamber B and D NE facing internal elevation</b>	
Key:	
	Opening/socket
	Edge of masonry/features
	Indicative edge of bedrock
	Bedrock
	Rubble
	Section through wall
	Projected line of wall
Project code: <b>CORO08</b>	Scale: 1:25 @ A3
Surveyed by: MD, JvW	Surveyed date: 14/08/2008
Drawn by: JvW	Drawn date: 29/09/2008
 <b>HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd</b>	
13 Jane street Edinburgh EH6 5HE	phone 0131 467 7700 fax 0131 467 7701
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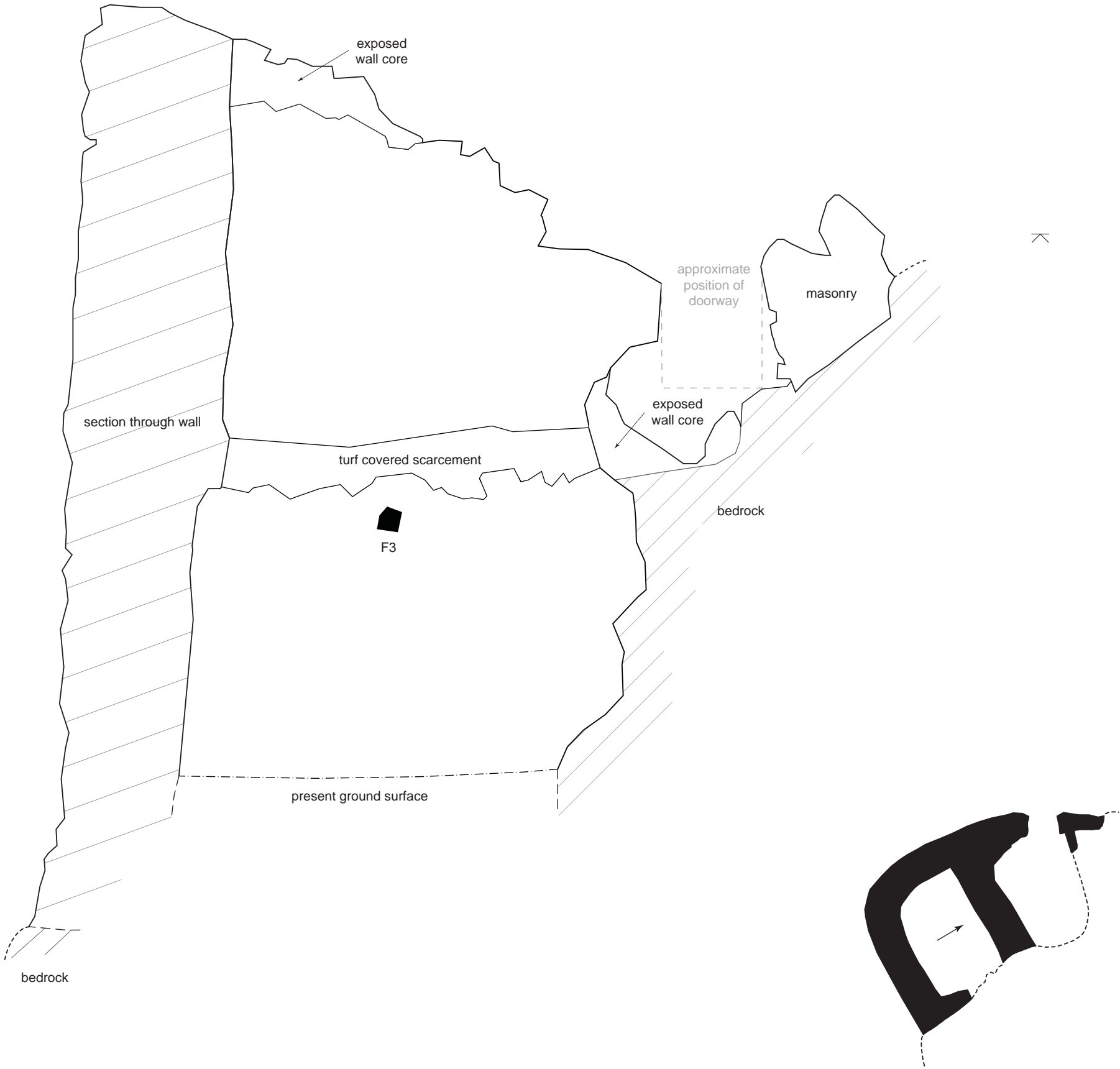
HISTORIC BUILDING  
RECORDING

Title:  
**Coroghon Castle, Canna**  
**SW facing internal elevation  
of Chambers A and C**

- Key:
- Opening
  - Edge of masonry/  
features
  - Indicative edge of bedrock
  - Bedrock
  - Present ground surface
  - Section through wall
  - Projected line of wall

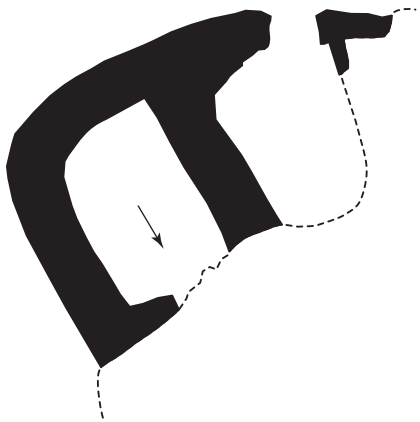
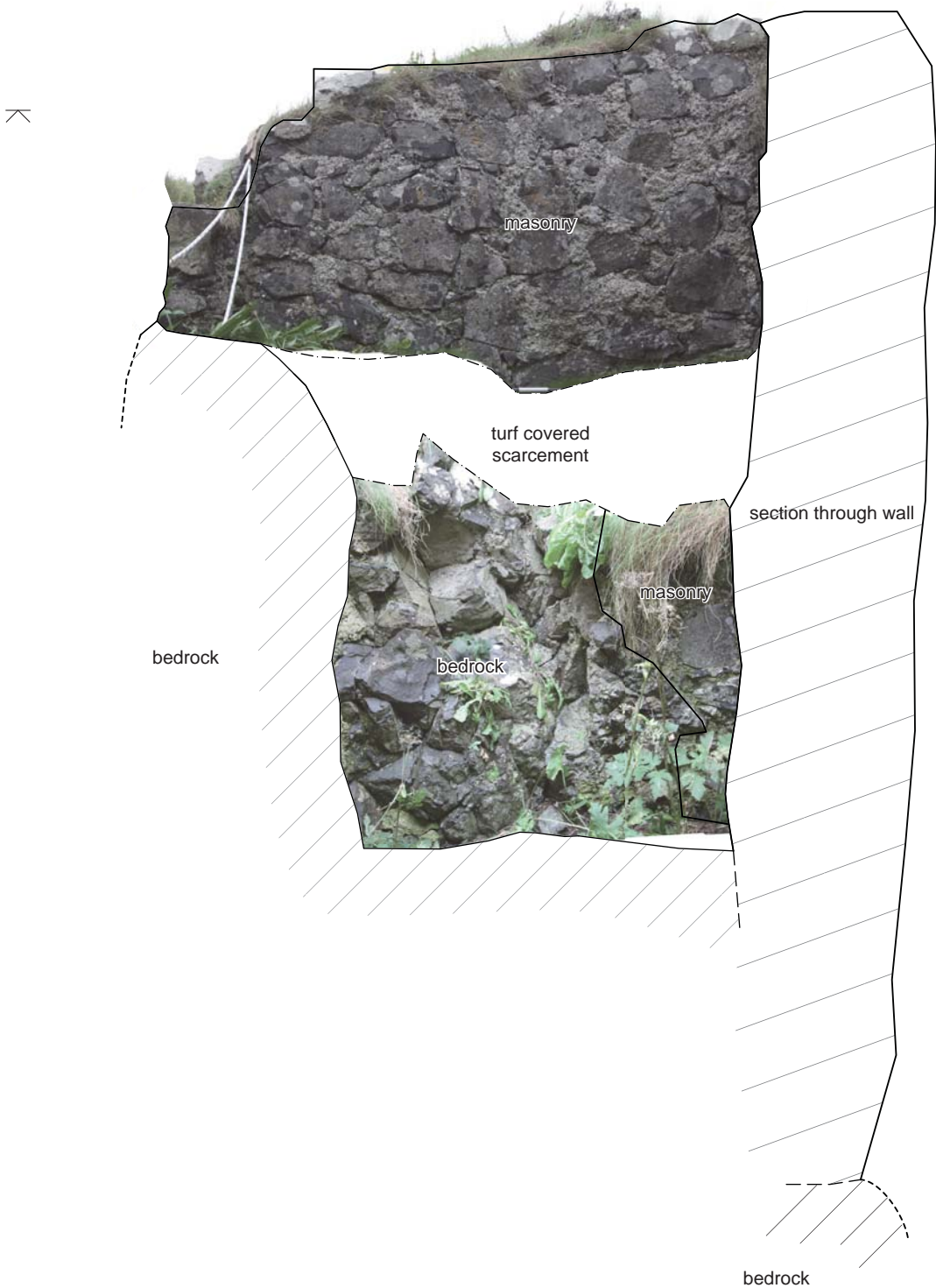
Project code: CORO08	Scale: 1:25 @ A3
Surveyed by: MD, JvW	Surveyed date: 14/08/2008
Drawn by: JvW	Drawn date: 29/09/2008
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**Note:**  
The oblique nature of the photography  
of this elevation produced poor results  
during rectification and have been  
omitted.  
  
Please see photos 29, 36 and 49 on  
the accompanying CD for details.



0 1m





HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	
Title: <b>Coroghon Castle, Canna</b> <b>Rectified image of Chambers A and C NW facing internal elevation</b>	
<div><div></div>Opening</div> <div><div></div>Edge of masonry/features</div> <div><div></div>Indicative edge of bedrock</div> <div><div></div>Bedrock</div> <div><div></div>Section through wall</div> <div><div></div>Projected line of wall</div>	
Project code: CORO08	Scale: 1:25 @ A3
Surveyed by: MD, JvW	Surveyed date: 14/08/2008
Drawn by: JvW	Drawn date: 29/09/2008
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